WEST Search History

DATE: Sunday, September 08, 2002

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L18	l17 and @ad<20010202 and (mycobacter$)	2	L18
L17	L16 or l13	7	L17
L16	L15 not l12	5	L16
L15	L14 and ((mycobacter$3 or bacter$3) with lysate)	7	L15
L14	l4 and (rhinitis (hay adj fever) asthma)	543	L14
L13	L12 and (rhinitis (hay adj fever) asthma)	2	L13
L12	L5 and ((mycobacter$3 or bacter$3) with lysate)	9	L12
L11	L6 l5 and ((mycobacter$3 or bacter$3) with lysate)	9	L11
L10	L6 l5 and ((mycobacter$3 or bacter$3) with lysate)	9	L10
DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L9	L8 and @ad<20010202	84	L9
L8	l5 and (rhinitis (hay adj fever) asthma)	84	L8
L7	l6 and (rhinitis (hay adj fever) asthma)	0	L7
L6	l5 and ((mycobacter$3 or bacter$3) with lysate)	4	L6
DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L5	L4 and mycobacter$	313	L5
L4	l1 and ((treat$4 prevent$5 ameliorate reduc$4 inhibit$3) with (autoimmune rhinitis (hay adj fever) asthma))	1061	L4
DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L3	L2 and mycobacter$	180	L3
L2	l1 and ((treat$4 prevent$5 ameliorate reduc$4 inhibit$3) with (autoimmune rhinitis (hay adj fever) asthma))	500	L2
DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L1	((bacteria bacterium mycobacteria mycobacterium) same (autoimmune rhinitis (hay adj fever) asthma))	1509	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

STN Search History

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=> index bioscience, medicine
1    QUE (MYCOBACTER?) (S) (AUTOIMMUNE OR (HAY (A) FEVER) OR ASTHMA OR (ALLERGI
          C (A) RHINITIS))

L2   QUE L1 AND ((TREAT#### OR PREVENT#### OR AMELIORATE OR REDUCE OR INHIBIT O
          R PROPHYLACTIC) (S) (AUTOIMMUNE OR (HAY (A) FEVER) OR ASTHMA OR (ALLER
          GIC (A) RHINITIS)))

=> d rank
F1         1065   DGENE
F2          328   USPATFULL
F3          136   WPIDS
F4          136   WPINDEX
F5          107   EMBASE
F6           97   MEDLINE
F7           84   BIOSIS
F8           71   SCISEARCH
F9           60   ESBIOBASE
F10          51   LIFESCI
F11          47   CAPLUS
F12          46   BIOTECHNO
F13          38   PASCAL
F14          28   BIOTECHABS
F15          28   BIOTECHDS
F16          28   CANCERLIT
F17          26   PROMT
F18          20   DRUGU
F19          18   IFIPAT
F20          16   NLDB
F21          14   TOXCENTER
F22          11   JICST-EPLUS
F23          10   ADISNEWS
F24          10   DDFU
F25           9   PHIN
F26           8   ADISALERTS
F27           8   ADISINSIGHT
F28           7   CIN
F29           5   BIOCOMMERCE
F30           5   CABA
F31           5*  FEDRIP
F32           4   DRUGNL
F33           3   CEABA-VTB
F34           3   DRUGUPDATES
F35           2   FROSTI
F36           2   NIOSHTIC
F37           2   NTIS
F38           2   PHAR
F39           2   IPA
F40           1   BIOBUSINESS
F41           1   CONFSCI
F42           1   DDFB
F43           1   DRUGB
F44           1   HEALSAFE
F45           1   USPAT2
F46           1   VETU

=> file f5-f12
L3          563 L2
L4          168 DUP REM L3 (395 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
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L5            4 L4 AND ((BACTER? OR MYCOBACTER?) (S) LYS?)
L6           50 L4 AND (MYCOBACTERI## (S) (ASTHMA OR RHINITIS OR (HAY (A) FEVER
                ) ) )
=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:06:05 ON 08 SEP 2002)

     INDEX 'ADISALERTS, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUASCI,
     BIOBUSINESS, BIOCOMMERCE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA,
     CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CEN, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB,
     DDFU, DGENE, DRUGB, DRUGLAUNCH, DRUGMONOG2, ...' ENTERED AT 15:06:25 ON
     08 SEP 2002
               SEA (MYCOBACTER?) (S) (AUTOIMMUNE OR (HAY (A) FEVER) OR ASTHMA
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              15   FILE ADISALERTS
              10   FILE ADISINSIGHT
              14   FILE ADISNEWS
               2   FILE AGRICOLA
               1   FILE BIOBUSINESS
               9   FILE BIOCOMMERCE
             297   FILE BIOSIS
              33   FILE BIOTECHABS
              33   FILE BIOTECHDS
             138   FILE BIOTECHNO
              18   FILE CABA
              69   FILE CANCERLIT
             126   FILE CAPLUS
               3   FILE CEABA-VTB
              10   FILE CIN
               4   FILE CONFSCI
               5   FILE DDFB
              19   FILE DDFU
            1095   FILE DGENE
               5   FILE DRUGB
               5   FILE DRUGNL
              32   FILE DRUGU
               4   FILE DRUGUPDATES
               2   FILE EMBAL
             315   FILE EMBASE
             138   FILE ESBIOBASE
               9*  FILE FEDRIP
               4   FILE FROSTI
              16   FILE GENBANK
               1   FILE HEALSAFE
              22   FILE IFIPAT
              27   FILE JICST-EPLUS
             155   FILE LIFESCI
             330   FILE MEDLINE
               5   FILE NIOSHTIC
               3   FILE NTIS
             101   FILE PASCAL
               3   FILE PHAR
              16   FILE PHIN
              50   FILE PROMT
             221   FILE SCISEARCH
              43   FILE TOXCENTER
             377   FILE USPATFULL
               1   FILE USPAT2
               2   FILE VETU
             149   FILE WPIDS
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            149   FILE WPINDEX
              5   FILE IPA
             37   FILE NLDB
L1             QUE (MYCOBACTER?) (S) (AUTOIMMUNE OR (HAY (A) FEVER) OR ASTHMA
               ---------
               SEA L1 AND ((TREAT#### OR PREVENT#### OR AMELIORATE OR REDUCE O
               ---------
              8   FILE ADISALERTS
              8   FILE ADISINSIGHT
             10   FILE ADISNEWS
              1   FILE BIOBUSINESS
              5   FILE BIOCOMMERCE
             84   FILE BIOSIS
             28   FILE BIOTECHABS
             28   FILE BIOTECHDS
             46   FILE BIOTECHNO
              5   FILE CABA
             28   FILE CANCERLIT
             47   FILE CAPLUS
              3   FILE CEABA-VTB
              7   FILE CIN
              1   FILE CONFSCI
              1   FILE DDFB
             10   FILE DDFU
           1065   FILE DGENE
              1   FILE DRUGB
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             20   FILE DRUGU
              3   FILE DRUGUPDATES
            107   FILE EMBASE
             60   FILE ESBIOBASE
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              1   FILE HEALSAFE
             18   FILE IFIPAT
             11   FILE JICST-EPLUS
             51   FILE LIFESCI
             97   FILE MEDLINE
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             38   FILE PASCAL
              2   FILE PHAR
              9   FILE PHIN
             26   FILE PROMT
             71   FILE SCISEARCH
             14   FILE TOXCENTER
            328   FILE USPATFULL
              1   FILE USPAT2
              1   FILE VETU
            136   FILE WPIDS
            136   FILE WPINDEX
              2   FILE IPA
             16   FILE NLDB
L2             QUE L1 AND ((TREAT#### OR PREVENT#### OR AMELIORATE OR REDUCE O
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     FILE 'EMBASE, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, SCISEARCH, ESBIOBASE, LIFESCI, CAPLUS,
     BIOTECHNO' ENTERED AT 15:15:58 ON 08 SEP 2002
L3          563 S L2
L4          168 DUP REM L3 (395 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
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L5 4 S L4 AND ((BACTER? OR MYCOBACTER?) (S) LYS?)
L6 50 S L4 AND (MYCOBACTERI## (S) (ASTHMA OR RHINITIS OR (HAY (A) FE

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 4 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 82102429 EMBASE
DN 1982102429
TI Immunotherapy with bacterial ribosomal antigen. I. Clinical study.
AU Martin-Gil D.; Dieguez I.; Oehling A.; Subira M.L.
CS Dept. Alergol., Fac. Med., Univ. Navarra, Pamplona, Spain
SO Allergologia et Immunopathologia, (1981) 9/6 (509-518).
CODEN: AGIMBJ
CY Spain
DT Journal
FS 026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
004 Microbiology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL Spanish
AB Since the beginning of immunotherapy using **bacterial** antigens, many authors have studied their immunogenic characteristics - that is, the immunogenicity of surface membrane and cytoplasmic elements - because successful immunotherapy requires potent immunostimulation, adequate protection and significant therapautic efficacy. Initially, intracellular fractions and membrane elements were considered of equal immunogenicity. However, between 1965 and 1970 Youmans et al. and Kanai and Youmans demonstrated the importance of **bacterial** ribosomal fractions in immunogenicity, in exhaustive studies using **Mycobacterium** tuberculosis. Later, similar studies using different strains of **bacteria** were completed by Venneman et al. and Thompson et al. and more recently by Dussourd d'Hinterland Normier, Piner and Durand working with extracts of ribosomes and ribosomal RNA from common pathogens of the respiratory tract, including Klebsiella pneumoniae, Diplococcus pneumoniae, Haemophylus influenzae and Streptococcus pyogenes. In animals, these extracts produce a long-lasting immune response and offer protection against infection by homologous germs of identical or different serotype. These effects seem more significant than those obtained using conventional **bacterial** vaccines. In previous works we have emphasized the importance of **bacterial** immunotherapy in the **treatment** of bronchial **asthma**. Results obtained thus far are quite eloquent and demonstrative, and enable us to recommend this form of therapy. The results of the previously mentioned studies suggest that the ribosome is an essential immunogen, source of the immunogenic activity of **bacteria**. Traditional immunotherapeutic methods employ antigen extract homogenization techniques using ultrasonic method to **lyse** dead **bacteria**. Studies have demonstrated that both **bacterial** killing by heat as well as **lysis** by ultrasound destroy the ribosomal fraction. Thus these methods could notably diminish the immunogenicity, and as such, the therapeutic efficacy of the resultant antigen solution.

L6 ANSWER 20 OF 50 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 2000220880 EMBASE
TI Development of an asthma vaccine: Research into BCG.
AU Scanga C.B.; Le Gros G.
CS Dr. G. Le Gros, Malaghan Inst. of Medical Research, PO Box 7060, Wellington South, New Zealand. cbscanga@malaghan.org.nz
SO Drugs, (2000) 59/6 (1217-1221).
Refs: 48
ISSN: 0012-6667 CODEN: DRUGAY
CY New Zealand
DT Journal; Editorial
FS 037 Drug Literature Index
015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis
030 Pharmacology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
004 Microbiology
LA English
SL English
AB **Asthma** is an atopic disorder characterised by the activation and recruitment of eosinophils to the lung resulting in chronic swelling and inflammation of the airways. Allergic disorders such as atopic **asthma** and dermatitis have been increasingly prevalent in developed countries, and the inverse correlation between exposure to major diseases such as tuberculosis and atopy prevalence has been reported. Intranasal administration of **Mycobacterium** bovis-Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG) has been demonstrated to suppress airway eosinophilia in a model of atopic **asthma**. This immunomodulation is attributed to the ability of interferon (IFN)-.gamma. produced by BCG-specific T(H)1 lymphocytes to **inhibit** the development of lung T(H)2 responses such as airway eosinophilia. The mechanism of IFN.gamma.-induced inhibition is yet to be defined, but could involve activation of macrophages, direct suppression of developing T(H)2 lymphocytes, or altered dendritic cell activation and antigen presentation. **Mycobacteria** such as BCG and certain **mycobacterial** fractions are strong inducers of a T(H)1 immune response. The effectiveness of BCG in inhibiting atopic airway eosinophilia suggests its potential as a useful therapeutic agent in the **treatment** of atopic **asthma**.

L6 ANSWER 23 OF 50 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 2000003607 EMBASE
TI **Mycobacterium** tuberculosis infection and the subsequent development of **asthma** and allergic conditions.
AU Von Hertzen L.; Klaukka T.; Mattila H.; Haahtela T.
CS L. Von Hertzen, Finnish Lung Health Association, Sibeliuksenkatu 11 A 1, 00250 Helsinki, Finland
SO Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, (1999) 104/6 (1211-1214).
Refs: 27
ISSN: 0091-6749 CODEN: JACIBY
CY United States
DT Journal; Article
FS 004 Microbiology
005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
LA English
SL English
AB Background: Epidemiologic studies have suggested that certain viral infections, as well as exposure to **Mycobacterium** tuberculosis in early life, could, at least to some extent, **prevent** the subsequent development of atopic disease. Objective: We investigated

whether M tuberculosis infection in childhood or adolescence has any effect on the development of **asthma** and allergic conditions in later life. Methods: The study subjects (n = 1162) were individuals notified to the National Tuberculosis Registry between January 1, 1966, and December 31, 1969, who were 20 years of age or younger and had verified or justifiably probable new active tuberculosis of respiratory or other organs. The control subjects were age-matched, sex- matched, and geographically matched control pairs from the Population Registry of the Social Insurance Institution in Finland. The subjects were followed for 28 to 32 years. The prevalence of persistent **asthma** and allergic conditions among men and women at the end of 1997 were calculated on the basis of the Drug Reimbursement Registry of the Social Insurance Institution in the whole study population and in the subgroup of subjects aged 16 years or younger at the time of M tuberculosis infection. Results: In women a significantly lower prevalence of persistent **asthma** was found among those aged 16 years or younger at the time of M tuberculosis infection than among the control subjects (3.7% vs 8.3%, respectively; P = .035). The women with a history of tuberculosis also showed a significantly lower prevalence of allergic conditions than the control subjects (8.3% vs 14.0%, respectively; P = .003) when the whole study population of women was considered. In men, however, the only significant difference between the cases and control subjects was found for persistent **asthma**, with the cases showing a significantly higher prevalence than the control subjects (4.4% and 1.8%, respectively; P = .008). Conclusion: M tuberculosis infection in childhood significantly reduced the occurrence of subsequent **asthma** in women. Moreover, this infection was also found to **reduce** the occurrence of allergic conditions in later life in women. By contrast, no suppressive effect of M tuberculosis infection in childhood or adolescence on the later development of **asthma** or allergic conditions could be observed in men. The differences in the natural history of atopic disease between the sexes and the occurrence of tuberculosis mostly in later childhood and adolescence may largely explain our findings.

L6 ANSWER 39 OF 50 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 2001:42109 BIOSIS
DN PREV200100042109
TI **Mycobacteria** bovis BCG infection **inhibits** established allergic reaction in a murine **asthma**-like model.
AU Yang, X. (1); Wang, S. (1); Fan, Y. (1); Han, X. (1); Yang, J. (1)
CS (1) Departments of Medical Microbiology and Immunology, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB Canada
SO FASEB Journal, (April 20, 2000) Vol. 14, No. 6, pp. A1065. print.
Meeting Info.: Joint Annual Meeting of the American Association of Immunologists and the Clinical Immunology Society Seattle, Washington, USA May 12-16, 2000
ISSN: 0892-6638.
DT Conference
LA English
SL English

L6 ANSWER 41 OF 50 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2002 ISI (R)
AN 1999:860124 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: 230DT
TI **Mycobacterium** bovis BCG fibronectin attachment protein (FAP-B) **prevents** the development of airway eosinophilia and bronchial hyperreactivity in a murine model of **asthma**
AU Kline J N (Reprint); Zhoa W; Businga T R; Jain V; Ratliff T L
CS UNIV IOWA, COLL MED, IOWA CITY, IA

CYA USA
SO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF RESPIRATORY AND CRITICAL CARE MEDICINE, (MAR 1999) Vol. 159, No. 3, Supp. [S], pp. A336-A336.
Publisher: AMER LUNG ASSOC, 1740 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, NY 10019.
ISSN: 1073-449X.
DT Conference; Journal
FS LIFE; CLIN
LA English
REC Reference Count: 0

L6 ANSWER 44 OF 50 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2000:880993 CAPLUS
DN 134:41096
TI Methods and compounds for the treatment of immunologically-mediated diseases using Mycobacterium vaccae
IN Watson, James D.; Tan, Paul L. J.; Prestidge, Ross L.
PA Genesis Research & Development Corporation Limited, N. Z.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 64 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000074715	A1	20001214	WO 2000-NZ85	20000601
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 6350457	B1	20020226	US 1999-449013	19991124
	EP 1181051	A1	20020227	EP 2000-937399	20000601
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	BR 2000011239	A	20020402	BR 2000-11239	20000601
PRAI	US 1999-137112P	P	19990602		
	US 1999-449013	A	19991124		
	WO 2000-NZ85	W	20000601		

AB Methods for the **prevention** and **treatment** of disorders, including disorders of the respiratory system, such as infection with **mycobacteria** such as (M. tuberculosis) or (M. avium), sarcoidosis, **asthma, allergic rhinitis** and lung cancers are provided, such methods comprising administering a compn. comprising at least one deriv. of delipidated and deglycolipidated (M. vaccae) cells.
RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 48 OF 50 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1999:421786 CAPLUS
DN 131:56388
TI Proteins of Mycobacterium vaccae and the genes encoding them and their use in the diagnosis and treatment of mycobacterial disease
IN Tan, Paul; Watson, James; Visser, Elizabeth S.; Skinner, Margot A.; Prestidge, Ross L.
PA Genesis Research & Development Corporation Limited, N. Z.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 243 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 7

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9932634	A2	19990701	WO 1998-NZ189	19981223
	WO 9932634	A3	19991202		
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 5968524	A	19991019	US 1997-997080	19971223
	US 5985287	A	19991116	US 1997-997362	19971223
	US 6160093	A	20001212	US 1998-95855	19980611
	US 6406704	B1	20020618	US 1998-205426	19981204
	CA 2315539	AA	19990701	CA 1998-2315539	19981223
	AU 9918936	A1	19990712	AU 1999-18936	19981223
	AU 746311	B2	20020418		
	BR 9814432	A	20001010	BR 1998-14432	19981223
	EP 1044273	A2	20001018	EP 1998-963665	19981223
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	JP 2002514385	T2	20020521	JP 2000-525553	19981223
	NO 2000003261	A	20000822	NO 2000-3261	20000622
PRAI	US 1997-996624	A	19971223		
	US 1997-997080	A	19971223		
	US 1997-997362	A	19971223		
	US 1998-95855	A	19980611		
	US 1998-156181	A	19980917		
	US 1998-205426	A	19981204		
	US 1996-705347	A2	19960829		
	US 1997-873970	A2	19970612		
	WO 1998-NZ189	W	19981223		

AB Antigenic and adjuvant proteins of the non-pathogenic Mycobacterium vaccae that may be of use in the diagnosis, treatment, and prophylaxis of a range of diseases with a mycobacterial etiol. are described. These proteins appear to stimulate Th1 cell function. Diseases that may be **treated** include infection with **Mycobacterium** tuberculosis and M. avium, **asthma**, sarcoidosis, lung cancer, and a no. of skin diseases. Methods for increasing the immune response to an antigen including administration of M. vaccae culture filtrate, delipidated M. vaccae cells, delipidated and deglycolipidated M. vaccae cells depleted of mycolic acids, and delipidated and deglycolipidated M.vaccae cells depleted of mycolic acids and arabinogalactan are also provided. Vaccination of mice and green monkeys with culture filtrates of M. vaccae was found to offer significant protection against subsequent challenge with M. tuberculosis. Heat-killed M. vaccae was also able to ameliorate the effects of psoriasis in humans with rebuilding of normal skin structure. These effects in part appear to be due to stimulation of interleukin 12 prodn. by macrophages and, to a lesser extent, interferon .gamma. prodn. by NK cells. Proteins of culture filtrates were purified by std. methods and partial amino acid sequences used to design primers for cloning of genes via PCR.

L6 ANSWER 20 OF 50 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
TI Development of an asthma vaccine: Research into BCG.
AU Scanga C.B.; Le Gros G.
SO Drugs, (2000) 59/6 (1217-1221).
Refs: 48
ISSN: 0012-6667 CODEN: DRUGAY

L6 ANSWER 23 OF 50 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
TI **Mycobacterium** tuberculosis infection and the subsequent development of **asthma** and allergic conditions.
AU Von Hertzen L.; Klaukka T.; Mattila H.; Haahtela T.
SO Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, (1999) 104/6 (1211-1214).
Refs: 27
ISSN: 0091-6749 CODEN: JACIBY

L6 ANSWER 24 OF 50 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
TI Pathogenic organisms associated with **asthma** in children **treated** in the intensive care unit.
AU Cabrera A.G.; Ligon B.L.; Stein F.
SO Seminars in Pediatric Infectious Diseases, (1999) 10/4 (232-238).
Refs: 31
ISSN: 1045-1870 CODEN: SPIDFJ

L6 ANSWER 39 OF 50 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI **Mycobacteria** bovis BCG infection **inhibits** established allergic reaction in a murine **asthma**-like model.
AU Yang, X. (1); Wang, S. (1); Fan, Y. (1); Han, X. (1); Yang, J. (1)
SO FASEB Journal, (April 20, 2000) Vol. 14, No. 6, pp. A1065. print.
Meeting Info.: Joint Annual Meeting of the American Association of Immunologists and the Clinical Immunology Society Seattle, Washington, USA May 12-16, 2000
ISSN: 0892-6638.

L6 ANSWER 41 OF 50 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2002 ISI (R)
TI **Mycobacterium** bovis BCG fibronectin attachment protein (FAP-B) **prevents** the development of airway eosinophilia and bronchial hyperreactivity in a murine model of **asthma**
AU Kline J N (Reprint); Zhoa W; Businga T R; Jain V; Ratliff T L
SO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF RESPIRATORY AND CRITICAL CARE MEDICINE, (MAR 1999) Vol. 159, No. 3, Supp. [S], pp. A336-A336.
Publisher: AMER LUNG ASSOC, 1740 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, NY 10019.
ISSN: 1073-449X.

L6 ANSWER 44 OF 50 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Methods and compounds for the treatment of immunologically-mediated diseases using Mycobacterium vaccae
IN Watson, James D.; Tan, Paul L. J.; Prestidge, Ross L.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 64 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

L6 ANSWER 45 OF 50 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Autovaccines for down-regulating interleukin 5 activity and **treatment** of **asthma** and allergy
IN Klysner, Steen
SO PCT Int. Appl., 172 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

L6 ANSWER 46 OF 50 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

TI Lipoarabinomannan vaccine for **treatment** of **asthma**

IN Le Gros, Graham Stephen; Scanga, Connie Black; Beasley, Charles Richard William; Harper, Jacquie Lucille; Shirtcliffe, Philippa

SO PCT Int. Appl., 27 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2